

CMMS



Simulation Development Process

Real World	CMMS	Front End Analysis	Implementation
Simulation Independent		Simulation Dependent	





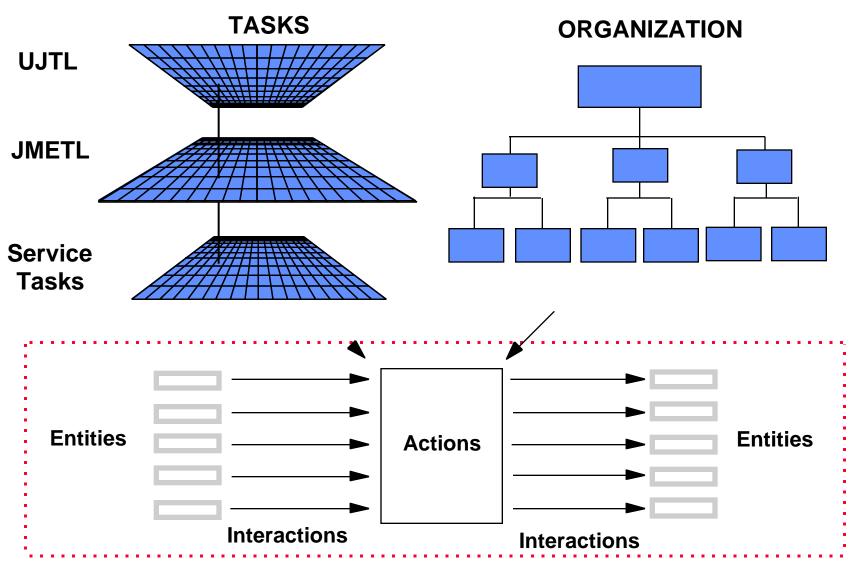
What is a CMMS?

- A <u>hierarchical</u> description of the actions and interactions among the various entities associated with a particular mission area
- An authoritative first abstraction of the real world
- A <u>common framework</u> for knowledge acquisition
 - Validated, relevant actions and interactions organized by specific task and entity/ organization
 - Standard format for expression
- The purpose of CMMS is to cost-effectively provide simulation developers (and others) a common understanding of the real world





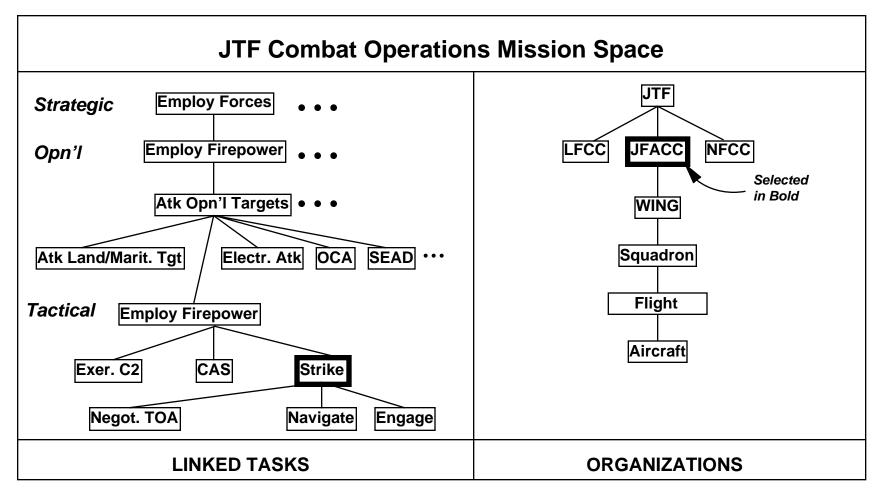
Organizational Concept







CMMS Illustrative Example Interaction Selection Display



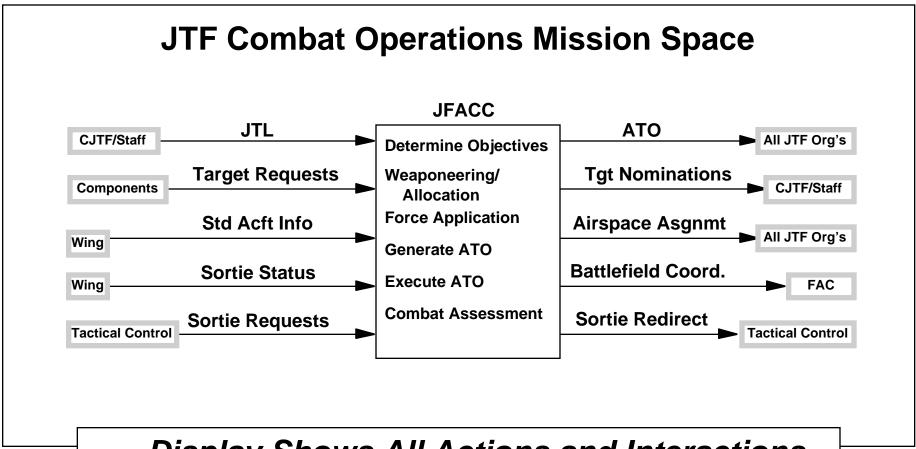
User Selects Interactions Involved in the Strike Task by the JFACC ...





Illustrative Example

Interaction Display



... Display Shows All Actions and Interactions for the Selection, in the Mission Space



(DMSO

CMMS Prime Components

INFORMATION SOURCES

Feedback to authoritative sources

WRITTEN
Doctrine
UJTL
CINC JMETL
Service tasks
ORAL
Warfighter



KA Analysts

DIF

CAPTURED KNOWLEDGE

USER INTERFACES

- Multiple userrequested views
 - Organization structure
 - Task structure
 - Model of interactions
 - Visualization of combat process
- Performance demands
 - Response time
 - Refresh rate
- User-friendliness

DATABASE

- CMMS elements:
 - Entities
 - Actions
 - Interactions
- Pointers to:
 - Knowledge acquisition history

- Applicable

- Auth. Sources
- models and simulations

MANAGEMENT PROCESS/TOOLS

- CMMS element integration
- Warfighter approval
- Functional area mission space mgt
- Resource/tool management

KNOWLEDGE CONVERSION PROCESS/TOOLS

- Check source, format, content
- Extract CMMS elements
- Deficiency correction
- Tool guidance
- Store in temporary database
- Convert CMMS elements for export

CMMS SYSTEM

Data comprising CMMS resides in and is accessible through the MSRR

CMMS

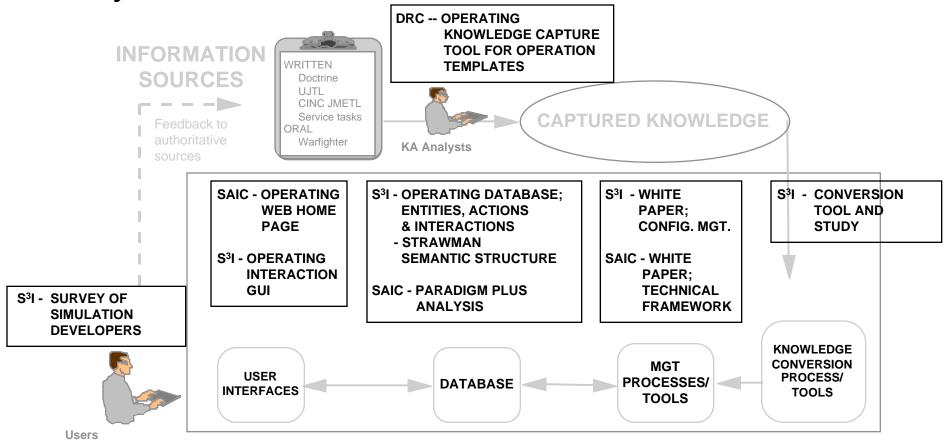
Users





CMMS Experiment Phase

DRC, S3I and SAIC explored each area of the CMMS process with very limited data fill



DRC - WHITE PAPER; OPERATION TEMPLATE APPROACH





Prototype Task

- Contractor team selected
 - Software development capability
 - Combat mission space experience and connectivity
 - UJTL applications
- Rapid prototyping development
 - 2 spirals of development and user feedback
 - Generate understanding of requirements for fully operational CMMS
- Each spiral
 - Requirements analysis
 - Architecture analysis
 - Design/code
 - Demonstration and feedback from prospective users
- Final report





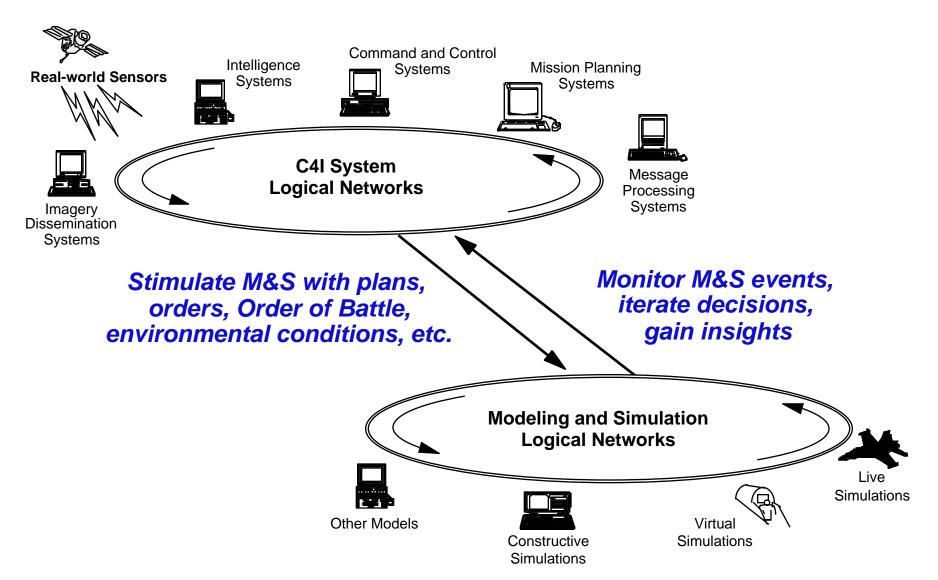
Concrete Results of CMMS Efforts

- JSIMS and JWARS are sharing a common mission space model and intend to share knowledge acquisition
- JSIMS may leverage NASM business process reengineering efforts
- Data Interchange Format (DIF) effort may provide farreaching standardization results
- CMMS experiments will provide simulation developers useful ideas and products, saving time and money
 - JWARS now working with CMMS contractor
 - WARSIM prototyping an event view using NASM Domain Analysis methods
 - Operation Template capture tool available to developers





C4I-Sim Operational Concept







C4I-Sim Interoperability Benefits

Dual Goals: (1) <u>Take M&S to War</u> (2) <u>Train as You Fight</u>

- Provide additional information to operational planners
 - weapons effects, sensor capabilities, etc.
- Provide additional insights/analysis regarding operational plans
 - potential dangers, conflicts, losses, and effectiveness
- Facilitate mission rehearsal
- Make it easier to use simulations for training
 - users interface with M&S using their own C4I systems
- Provide live C4I representations in simulation exercises

More effective planning, rehearsal, and operations = more combat power





DoD M&S Master Plan Objective 1-1

Objective 1-1. Establish a common high-level simulation architecture to facilitate the interoperability of all types of models and simulations among themselves and with C4I systems, as well as to facilitate the reuse of M&S components.





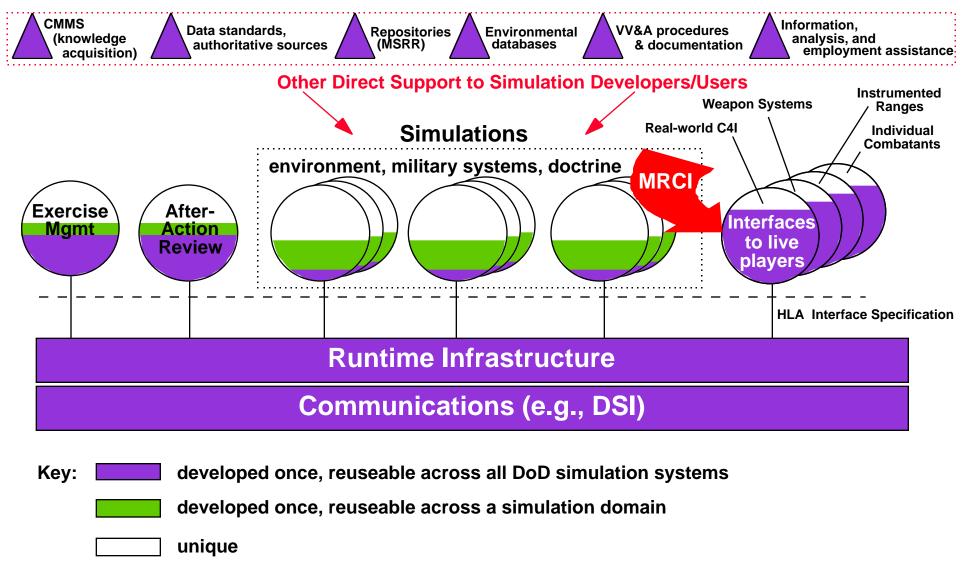
Purpose of MRCI Program

To cost effectively support 'seamless' interfaces between C4I systems and simulations



Tomorrow's Simulations will be Built on Reusable Elements

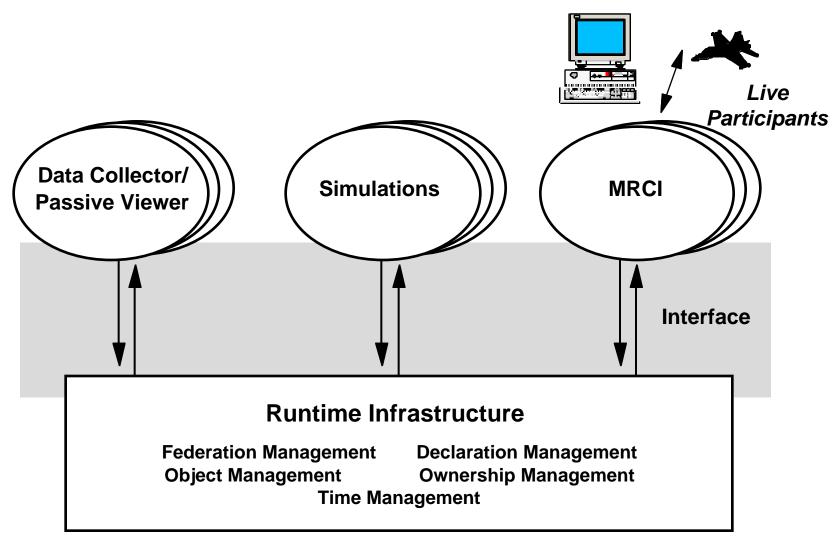








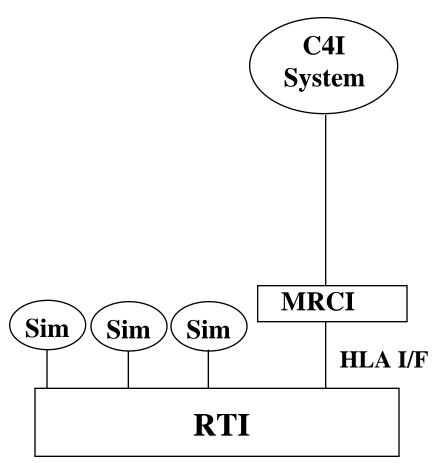
Functional View of the Architecture







C4I to Simulation Functionality

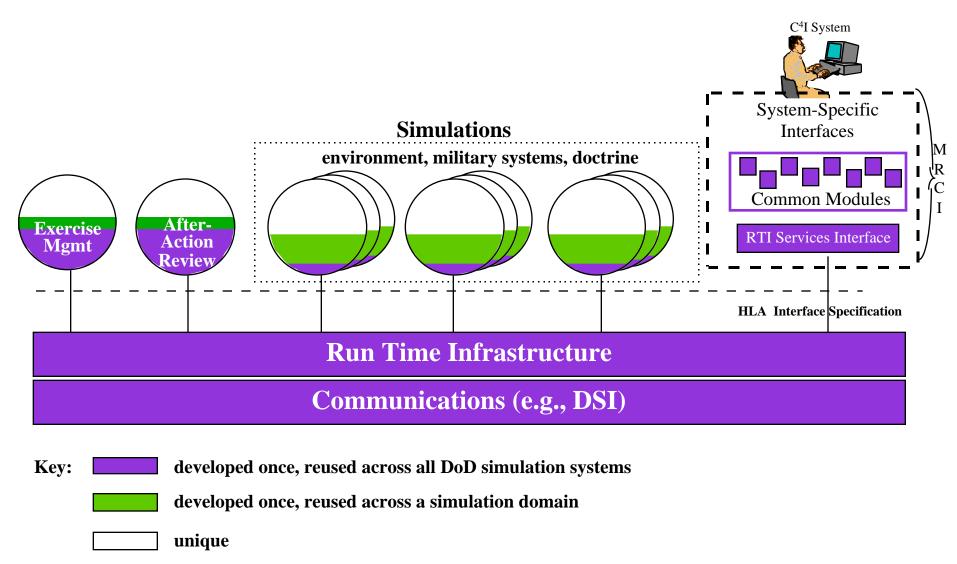


- C4I information exchange
 - Live system sends orders, reports, data etc. to simulated command nodes/systems
 - Simulated systems or command nodes send orders, reports, data to live systems
- Ground truth exchange
 - Simulated systems interact with (shoot, collide, jam) live systems
 Live systems must send ground
 - Live systems must send ground truth updates in accordance with FOM so simulation can project live system into simulated world*
- Compliance with HLA I/F
 - Appropriate use of RTI services*
- * Artificialities due to simulation interface





MRCI Notional Design



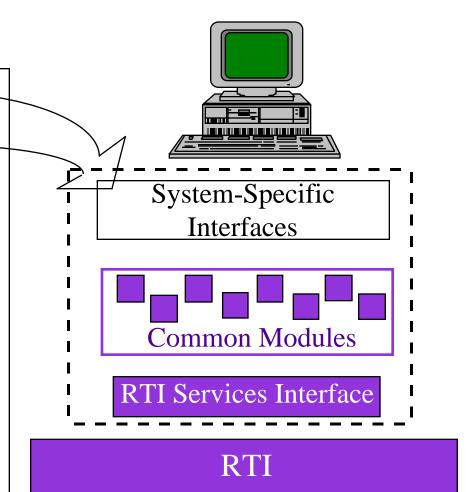




Interface Specification

Interface Spec & Software

- 1. Intro/Purpose
- 2. Applicable Documents
- 3. Interface Summary Cross-Index
- 4. Signal Definition List
- **5.** Narrative Signal Flow Table
- 6. Interdigital Processor Communications
- 7. Data Unit Description
- 8. Message Definition



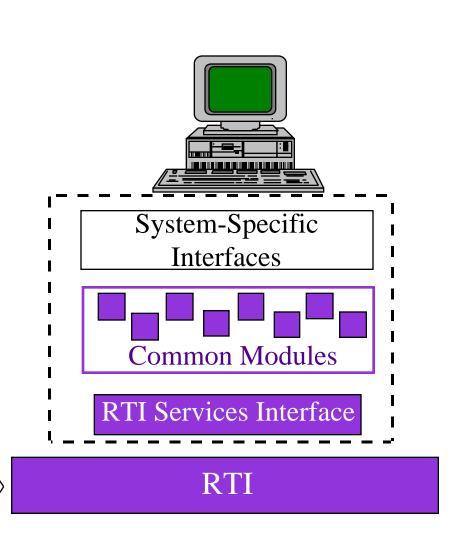




Run-Time Infrastructure

HLA RTI

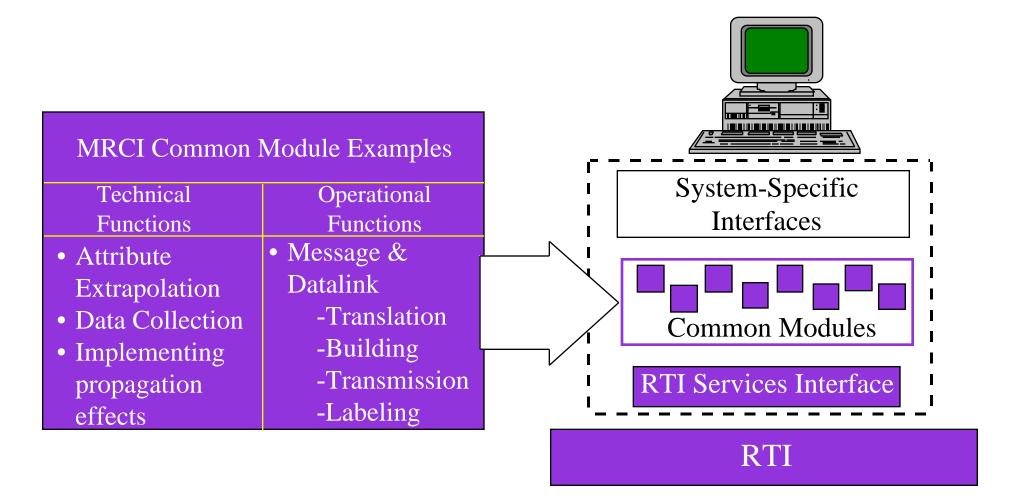
- 1. Federation Management e.g., Create, Pause, Resolve, Save,...
- 2. Declaration Management e.g., Publish Object, Subscribe, Control,...
- 3. Object management
 e.g., ID Request, Instantiate, Delete,...
 Send Interaction, Provide Attribute Value,...
- 4. Ownership Management e.g., Request Attribute Ownership Divestiture, Request Delete Privilege Acquisition,...
- 5. Time Management e.g., Set Federation Time, Request, Time Advance, ...







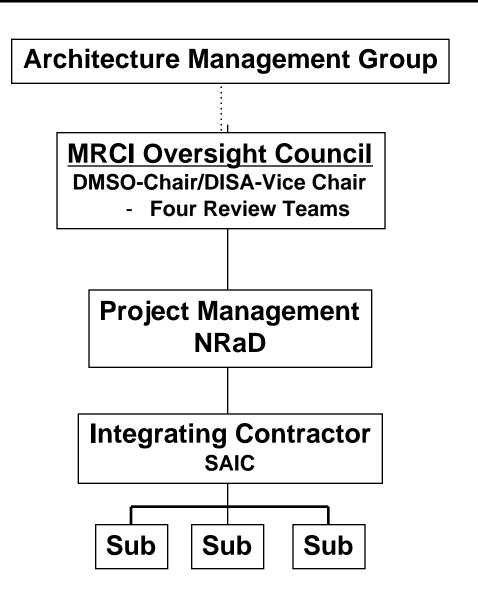
Common Modules







MRCI Organizational Structure







Review Teams

- Peer Review Team
 - Judith Dahmann DMSO
 - John Diem TEXCOM (CBS/ABCS)
 - Russ Richardson SAIC (JPSD)
 - Marnie Salisbury MITRE (STOW)
 - Jeff Wolford Lockheed (TACCSF)
 - Martha Farinacci MITRE (D8 SIMLINK)
 - Joe Lacetera MITRE (CECOM SINCGARS)
 - Dan Sandini MITRE (ESC)
 - Joe Jennings MITRE (LAM TF)
 - Richard Wisehart Frontier (CWIC)
- Simulation Program Review Team
 - JSIMS, STOW, WARSIM, NASM, BFTT, JTC/ALSP Review Panel, CATT, others
- Simulation Center Review Team
 - JWFC, JTASC, WPC, KBSC, NSC, BTS, others
- C4I System Review Team
 - GCCS (DISA D8), Services, and others





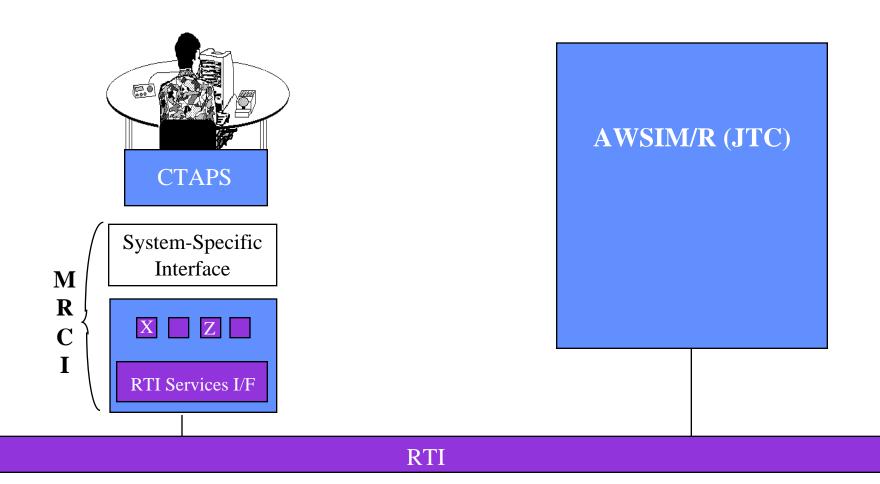
MRCI 1996 Prototypes

- Four experiments planned
 - Air Force CTAPS <- HLA & MRCI -> AWSIM/R
 - Air Force CTAPS <- HLA & MRCI -> AFSAF
 - Army MCS/P & AFATDS <-HLA & MRCI -> CBS
 - Army MCS/P & AFATDS <-HLA & MRCI -> Army Synthetic Forces & CFOR
- DMSO is committed to carrying the common portions forward
- Programs/Services should carry "system specific aspects" forward





CTAPS <--> AWSIM/R

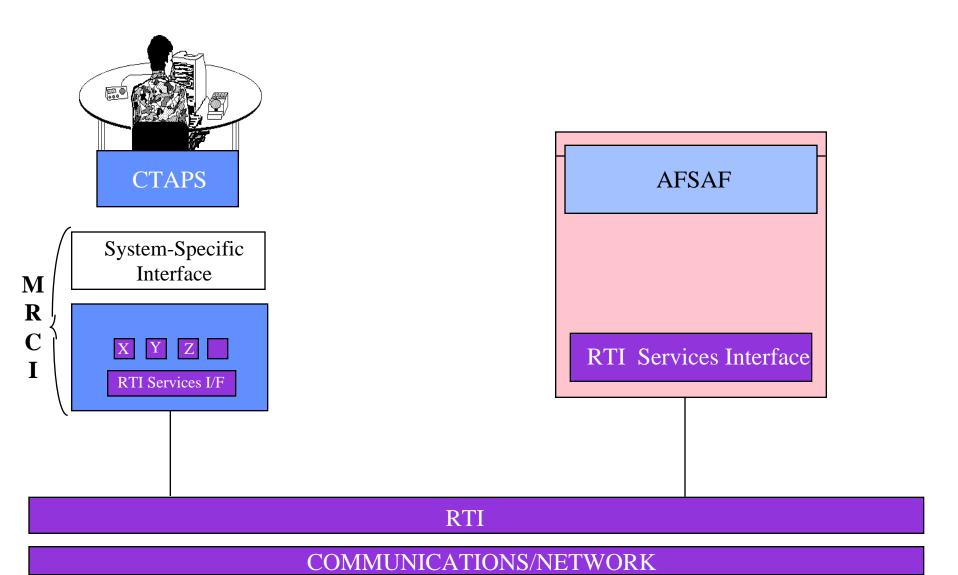


COMMUNICATIONS/NETWORK





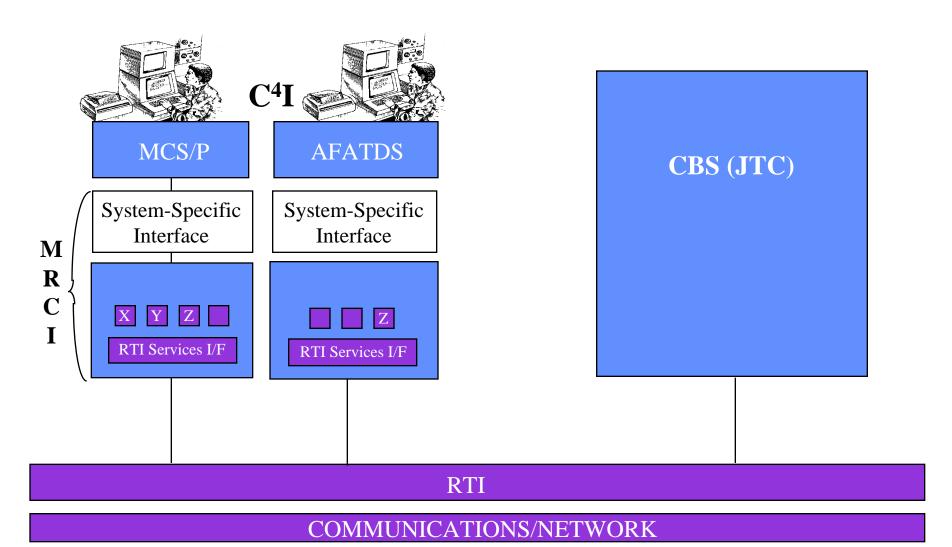
CTAPS <--> AFSAF







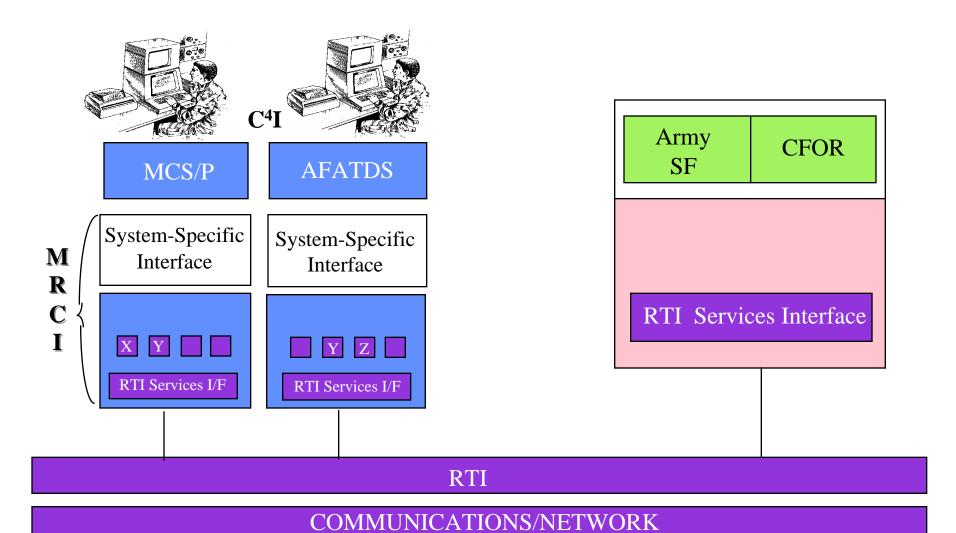
MCS/P & AFATDS <--> CBS







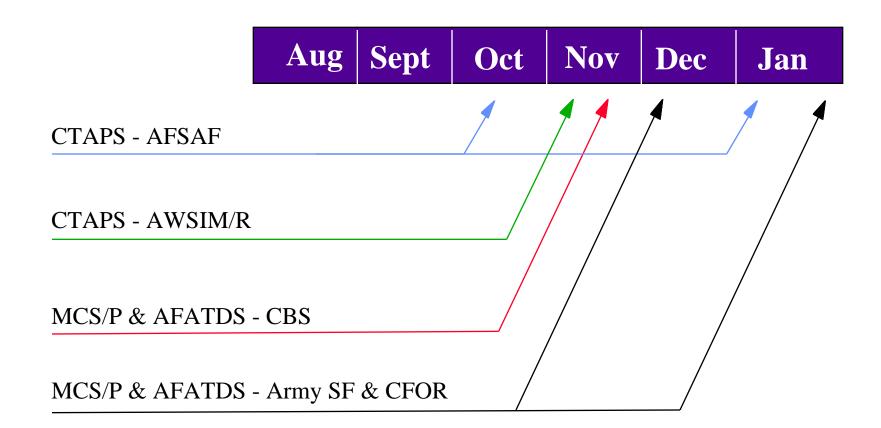
MCS/P & AFATDS <--> ARMY SF







MRCI 1996 Schedule







Summary

- Goal of MRCI is to develop a reusable set of technical tools to support seamless interfaces between C4I systems and simulations
- Significant risk due to multiple dependencies
- Schedule
 - '96 -> 4 experiments
 - '97 -> additional experiments & competitive follow on
 - '98+ -> transition system-specific aspects while DMSO continues to support opportunities for open, reusable MRCI infrastructure